

### III. Status of Claims

Claims 1-5 stand finally rejected. No claims have been amended. No claims are currently allowed.

Accordingly, the Applicants hereby traverse the final rejection of claims 1-5.

### IV. Status of Amendments

An Amendment was filed subsequent to the first rejection of October 2, 2001 (Paper No. 3).

### V. Summary of the Invention

The invention relates to an optical recording medium having high weatherability that can be produced when no drying step is performed after an organic dye layer is formed by a spin coating method. In this structure of the optical recording medium, an organic dye recording layer, which serves to record and reproduce using laser light is formed on a light-transmittable substrate formed with a pregroove. A reflecting layer increasing light-reflectance is formed on the organic dye recording layer. A protective layer which protects the organic dye recording layer is formed on the reflecting layer.

The optical recording medium contains an organic solvent in an organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on the organic dye. The process for producing the optical recording medium comprises preparing a solution by dissolving the organic dye in the organic solvent, applying the solution onto a light-transmittable substrate by a spin coating method to form an organic dye layer, and thereafter forming a reflecting layer on the organic dye layer without performing a drying treatment of the organic solvent left in the organic dye layer and further forming a protective layer on the reflecting layer.

## VI. Issues

The issues presented for consideration in this Request for Reconsideration are as follows:

- (1) Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 1 and 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,952,073 to Hurditch et al.?
- (2) Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 2 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,952,073 to Hurditch et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,547,728 to Cunningham et al.?

## VII. Grouping of Claims

Claim 1 stands or falls alone with respect to the §102 rejections over Hurditch et al. '073.

Claims 3-4 stand or fall together with respect to the §102 rejections over Hurditch et al. '073.

Claim 2 stands or falls alone with respect to the §103 rejections over Hurditch et al. '073 in view of Cunningham et al. '728.

Claim 5 stands or falls alone with respect to the §103 rejections over Hurditch et al. '073 in view of Cunningham et al. '728.

VIII. Arguments

In the Final Office Action of March 11, 2002, the following rejections were presented by the Examiner:

(i) 35 U.S.C. §102

(1) The examiner rejected claims 1 and 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated over Hurditch et al. '073.

(ii) 35 U.S.C. §103

(1) The Examiner rejected claims 2 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Hurditch et al. '073 in view of Cunningham et al. '728.

(iii) Other

None

For at least the following reasons, Applicants submits that these rejections are both technically and legally unsound and should therefore be withdrawn.

**(i) 35 U.S.C. §102**

The examiner rejected claims 1 and 3-4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Hurditch et al. '073

Claim 1 recites a process for producing an optical recording medium containing an organic solvent in an organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on an organic dye. The process comprises applying a solution, prepared by dissolving the organic dye in the organic solvent, onto a light-transmittable substrate by a spin coating method to form the organic dye layer. Thereafter, a reflecting layer is formed on the organic dye layer without performing a drying treatment of the organic solvent left in the organic dye layer, and further forming a protective layer on the reflecting layer. In this manner, solvent contained in the organic dye layer is not removed via a drying step.

Claim 3 recites an optical recording medium having an organic dye layer, a reflecting layer and a protective layer in this order on a light-transmittable substrate. The optical recording medium contains an organic solvent in the organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on an organic dye.

It should be noted that both claims 1 and 3 recite that the organic solvent is contained in the organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on the organic dye.

Hurditch et al. '073 discloses a dye composition for use in optical recording media. All the layers recited in claim 1 are allegedly presented in this reference at col. 7, lines 10-16. The final Office Action, referring to paragraph 5 of the non-final Office Action of October 2, 2001 alleges that drying of the solvent is optional, referring in the reference where "After spin coating, the dye layer may be optionally dried to further

remove residual solvent....” See col. 11, lines 9-10. Applicants disagree with this characterization of the reference.

Hurditch et al. '073 at col. 11, lines 9-10 states that “the dye layer may be optionally dried to further remove residual solvent...” (emphasis added). When taken in context of the specification, this means that the solvent is removed from the applied dye layer under ambient conditions, or that removal of the solvent may be accelerated by additional drying. By stating that the drying is “additional,” the reference is stating unequivocally that the “additional drying” is in addition to any drying that is already occurring or has already occurred. Furthermore, there is no indication in this reference that the reflective layer is applied to a dye layer whereby no drying step has occurred on the dye layer. That is, Hurditch et al. '073 does not disclose, teach or suggest the absence of a drying step.

Still further, the Office Actions allege that Hurditch et al. '073 “discloses the recording layer is formed by dissolving the dye mixture in a coating solvent at 2-10% by weight of the total components in the solution.” Office Action of October 2, 2001 at page 3, lines 2-4, referring to Hurditch et al. '073 col. 10, lines 26-29. This is a misleading interpretation, as Hurditch et al. '073 discloses a concentration of the total solid component in the coating solution for forming the recording layer. This is distinct from a content of the organic solvent in the organic dye layer recited in claims 1 and 3. Accordingly, Hurditch et al. '073 fails to disclose, teach or suggest a content of the organic solvent in the organic dye layer.

A document can only anticipate a claim if the document discloses, explicitly or implicitly, each and every feature recited in the claim. Verdegall Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of Calif., 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Since Hurditch et al. '073 fails to disclose, either explicitly or implicitly, at least the above-noted feature recited in independent claim 1, Hurditch et al. '073 cannot anticipate the claim. At least in view of the foregoing, claim 1 is allowable, and the rejection should be reconsidered

and withdrawn.

The Office Action (March 11, 2002) at paragraph 7 acknowledges that, in Hurditch et al. '073 "the dye layer may be optionally dried," and alleges that the Applicants are "reading into what the reference is implying." However, it is the Examiner who is misreading the reference for what it states by taking a portion of Hurditch et al '073 out of context. The reference SPECIFICALLY STATES at col. 11, lines 9-10 states that "the dye layer may be optionally dried **to further remove residual solvent...**" (emphasis added). This language is clear on its face, and the Examiner cannot ignore this sentence for what it discloses, teaches or suggests. Contrary to what the Examiner believes, this sentence DOES NOT MEAN "that the layer does not have to be dried." Final Office Action at paragraph 7, lines 6-7.

The Examiner further alleges that in paragraph 7 of the final Office Action that "Hurditch et al. '073 discloses the recording layer is formed by dissolving the dye mixture in a coating solvent and teaches organic solvents for use with the dye mixtures which teaches a content of the organic solvent in the organic dye layer." However, this is not what Applicants are claiming, and this is distinct from a content of the organic solvent in the organic dye layer recited in claims 1 and 3. That is, claim 1 recites a process for producing an optical recording medium containing **an organic solvent in an organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on an organic dye**. Since the final Office Action does not allege that Hurditch et al. '073 disclose, teach or suggest the claimed percentages of components, this is considered an admission by the Examiner that this rejection is deficient, and a prima facie case of anticipation has not be made.

Accordingly, for all the reasons discussed above, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 4, being dependent upon claim 3, is also allowable for the reasons above. Moreover, this claim is further distinguished by the materials recited therein, particularly within the claimed combination. Withdrawal of the §102(e) rejection is therefore respectfully solicited.

**(i) 35 U.S.C. §103**

The Examiner rejected claims 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Hurditch et al. '073 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,547,728 to Cunningham et al. Applicants respectfully traverses this rejection.

Cunningham et al. '728 is applied solely for the proposition that the solvent can be 2,2,3,3-tetraflouro-1-propanol. Cunningham et al. '728 does not make up for the deficiencies of Hurditch et al. '073, discussed above. Still further, Cunningham et al. '728 does not disclose, teach or suggest an optical recording medium having an organic dye layer, a reflecting layer and a protective layer in this order on a light-transmittable substrate, or that the optical recording medium contains an organic solvent in the organic dye layer in an amount of 2% to 15% by weight based on an organic dye, in such a way that would make up for the deficiencies of Hurditch et al. '073. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established, and the rejection must be withdrawn.

Furthermore, claim 2, being a process claim dependent upon claim 1, and claim 5, being a product claim dependent upon claims 3 or 4, are also allowable for the reasons above. Moreover, these claims are further distinguished by the materials recited therein, particularly within the claimed combination. Withdrawal of the §103(a) rejection is therefore respectfully solicited.

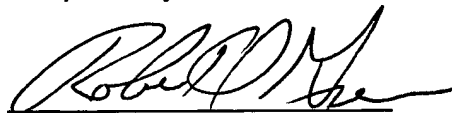
(iii) Other

None

IX. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing reasons, claims 1-5 are allowable, and the present application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reexamination and reconsideration of the application in light of these amendments and remarks is courteously solicited. If the examiner has any comments or suggestions that would place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,



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